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of protoplasm that begins adjacent to the centrosome and continues progressively.

Faull has procured additional cytological evidence for placing the Laboulbeniales among the true Ascomycetes. It should be noted, however, that the method of ascogonous formation here described is entirely unlike anything known among the ascomycetes. Although he has heretofore been inclined to view the ascus as having been evolved from the zoosporangium of the Oomycetes, he now admits that there may be some grounds for relating the Ascomycetes to the Florideae. "Such features as a uninucleate antheridium, the possibility of proliferation of spermatia from the same antheridium, and the exogenous types of spermatium organization suggest similar phenomena in the rusts, many Ascomycetes, and in the Florideae."

B. O. DODGE.

MAIRE'S REMARKS ON SOME HYPOCREACEAE

Under the title "Remarques sur quelques Hypocréacées"³ R. Maire discusses a number of species belonging to the genera *Pyxidiphora*, *Peckiiella*, *Hypomyces*, and *Nectriopsis*, the last being a new genus. In this paper a number of data are given which add to our knowledge of the North American Hypocreales.

In the "Hypocreales of North America"⁴ the writer made *Hypomyces boletinus* Peck a synonym of *Hypomyces chrysospermus* (Bull.) Tul. with a note that the spores in the North American specimens examined were smaller than usually indicated for European specimens. On this difference Maire retains the American form as a variety of the European. At the time this note was made it was the opinion of the writer that the difference in size of the spores was due to immaturity of the plants examined. It still seems likely that this apparent difference would fade out if a careful comparison could be made of a sufficient number of plants from both America and Europe. The species is common on *Boletus* but the conidial phase is more common than the perfect and is identical in the European and

³ Ann. Myc. 9: 315-326. 1911.

⁴ MYCOLOGIA 2: 76. 1910.

American plants. The perithecia develop quite readily in the laboratory.

After a study of cotype material of *Hypomyces hyalinus* (Schw.) Tul. in the herbarium at Paris, Maire agrees with the writer in regard to the spore characters, the species being characterized by the unequally septate, verrucose spores. *Hypomyces inaequalis* Peck is used as a synonym as has been previously done by the writer (l. c.). Maire calls attention to the fact that the species has also been recorded from Europe, a fact which was overlooked in our own monograph.⁵

Hypomyces macrosporus Seaver is made a synonym of *Hypomyces armeniacus* Tul. When this species was described a note was appended stating that the plant was first thought to be *Hypomyces ochraceus* (Pers.) Tul. The absence of material illustrating this species in Persoon's herbarium, together with several apparent differences, led me to describe the species as new. Maire points out that it is identical with *Hypomyces armeniacus* Tul. in the Paris herbarium and adds *Hypomyces ochraceus* (Pers.) Tul. as a doubtful synonym. These observations are important as they clear up the identity of our North American species. The species is characterized by the very large verrucose spores.

Specimens of *Hypomyces tegillum* Berk. & Curt. in the herbarium at Kew show perithecia, but no mature asci were seen. Maire reports that cotype material in the Paris herbarium have asci in good condition, and completes the description of the species. *Hypomyces papyraceus* (Ellis & Holw.) Seaver differs in the much smaller spores.

Nectriopsis is proposed as a new genus, differing from *Byssonectria* in its 2-celled spores. *Hypomyces violaceus* Tul., which was placed in the genus *Byssonectria* by the writer, is included in the new genus. *Hypomyces aureo-nitens* Tul. is also included in the new genus. The American material described under this name in NORTH AMERICAN FLORA is said to differ in its much smaller spores and the absence of the *Penicillium*-type of conidia.

The paper is illustrated with one plate containing careful drawings of the spores of the species discussed, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the North American Hypocreales.

F. J. SEAVER.

⁵ Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. 383. 1849.